

Johnson's Amendment to Treaty Has 2 Majority

Most of Lenroot Followers Have Given Up Hope of Putting Through a Mild Resolution as Substitute

Textual Change Drawn

Taft Fighting Hard for a Compromise; Shantung Issue Up Next Wednesday

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Johnson amendment to the league of nations covenant, giving the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the league assembly, has a majority of two votes, as the situation stands in the Senate to-night, according to several Senators who have been regarded as being "on the fence."

This shift in the situation results from a decision of most of the "mild reservationists," headed by Senator Lenroot, that their hope of meeting the Johnson amendment situation by a reservation must be abandoned.

It is considered possible that the situation may change again, and it is known that herculean efforts are being made by ex-President Taft and others to hold the "mild reservationists" in line against any textual amendments. Mr. Taft has gone so far as to draft a reservation covering the Johnson and Moses amendments, in the hope of meeting the situation, but this has not so far proved decisive.

Claim Majority of Two

If the vote were held to-night, it was declared, all the Republicans would vote for the Johnson amendment save four: McCumber, McNary, Nelson and Cotte. On the other hand, four Democratic votes would be gained: Reed, Gore, Walsh (Mass.) and Shields. Otherwise, it is said, the Senators all would divide along party lines, the Republicans voting for the amendment and the Democrats against.

As the Republicans have a majority of two in the Senate and as the change exactly offset each other, the amendment would give the amendment a majority of two. The Republican leaders also assert that there is an excellent chance of winning over the entire Democratic Senate and perhaps two, while they do not think there is any chance of losing more than the four mentioned to the amendment.

Senator Lenroot and the Little Group

which has followed him in his efforts to draft a satisfactory reservation are not satisfied with the Johnson amendment. But they have frankly abandoned their idea of "mildness" and are perfectly willing to vote for a textual amendment to the league covenant.

Lenroot Drafts Amendment

Senator Lenroot distinguishes sharply between the Johnson amendment and the covenant and one to any other part of the treaty. An amendment to the covenant, he says, could be approved by the principal power without any difficulty. But they have frankly abandoned their idea of "mildness" and are perfectly willing to vote for a textual amendment to the league covenant.

Mr. Lenroot, to meet objections that the Johnson amendment does not accomplish the purpose for which it is intended in certain respects, is drafting a textual amendment of his own, which, it was said to-night, would muster at most about thirteen votes. If his amendment is defeated, Mr. Lenroot and Senators Kellogg, Spencer, Hale and others who have been hoping to avoid the direct vote on the Johnson amendment, will vote for that proposal. Senators McCumber, McNary, Colt and Nelson will part company at once with the other "mild reservationists."

Wouldn't Bind United States

Although Mr. Lenroot refuses to disclose the text of his amendment, it is known to provide simply that the United States never would be bound by any decision in which any nation or empire casts more than one vote.

This reaches one situation, which is declared by its advocates, which the Johnson amendment does not reach, for, under the Johnson amendment, it is asserted, a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States would when submitted to the league assembly on appeal from the council, have not course: Britain and the United States both would be barred from voting, which would deprive the United States of six votes, if she were given that number under the Johnson amendment. But Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India still would be permitted to vote.

Submits Proof Wilson Agreed He Was Wrong

Senator Norris Quotes Telegram in Which President Admitted "Inaccuracy" on Shantung

Charges Unfair Attitude

Points to Fact Japan Entered War Long Before Date of Secret Treaty

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, in the course of a speech which he delivered to-day in the Senate in support of the Shantung amendment to the peace treaty, read the text of a telegram which President Wilson had sent him on September 12, admitting that the President had committed an "unintentional inaccuracy" while discussing the Shantung provision of the treaty. The President's telegram to Senator Norris follows:

"Garrison, Mont., Sept. 12. 'I thank you for correcting an unintentional inaccuracy in one of my recent speeches. 'WOODROW WILSON.'"

That President Wilson had admitted his error thus to Senator Norris had made no public statement of it, as demanded by Mr. Norris, was printed exclusively in The Tribune on September 21, but to-day was the first time the text of the President's telegram was disclosed.

Norris Points Out Error

In his speech to-day on the Shantung amendment Mr. Norris said its adoption "would give China what belongs to China and would relieve the treaty of one of its most objectionable features." He devoted much attention to the statement made by President Wilson, in his St. Louis speech, to the effect that the secret treaties made with Japan by Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia were necessary to induce Japan to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

The Senator declared that this statement by the President was untrue, for the reason that Japan declared war against Germany on August 23, 1914, a very short time after the war began, and at that time no agreements of any kind had been made with Japan by any of the other governments.

Senator Norris called attention to the fact that after this statement was made by the President he sent a telegram to the President, relating the fact and suggesting that the President make a public correction.

"The President up to the present time," he said, "has made no public statement, although he did send me the telegram."

Questions Wilson's Fairness

"I waited until the President's trip was completed before I made public his telegram, in which he admitted that his statement was what he calls an 'unintentional inaccuracy,'" said Mr. Norris. "The President has never publicly admitted that his statement was untrue. It seems to me if the President wanted to be fair with the American people, with the Senate and with the world he would at least have been careful to give as great publicity to the correction as he did to the original statement."

The secret agreement with Japan was made September 17, 1917. There never was any negotiation on the part of Japan and the other parties to the secret agreement until February, 1917. The war had been going on since August, 1914, and Japan had been in it practically all that time. The President said the secret agreement was for the purpose of getting Japan to clear

Sinn Fein Commoners Prepare to Take Seats

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Sinn Fein members of the House of Commons intend to appear and make a protest before the bar of the House of Commons, according to a statement made to-day to a meeting of the Irish Vigilant Association in London by Lian O'Riordan (William Roche), a Sinn Fein member for Cork city. He alleged that the Sinn Fein members were prepared to take the oath of allegiance to King George as sovereign of Ireland. None of the Sinn Fein has yet taken his seat in Parliament.

the Pacific of the German fleet. Yet at the time that agreement was made there were no German ships of any kind in the Pacific except those in German ships of all kinds at the time that agreement was made as the Potomac River at the foot of Seventh Street is."

An Anglo-Japanese Bargain

Senator Norris reviewed the history of the negotiations with Japan for the delivery of Shantung. He read the note sent by the British Ambassador at Tokyo on February 26, 1917, to Viscount Ishii, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, transmitting a message from the British government. In this it was stated that Britain "accedes with pleasure to Japan's request that they will support Japan's claim for the German possessions in Shantung and of the German islands north of the equator, it being understood that in return the Japanese government will support with the same spirit the British government's claim to the German islands south of the equator."

"Now, remember, this was just before we went into the war. Following the agreement with Great Britain, the same kind of agreement was made with France, Italy and Russia—Russia being still in the war on the side of the Allies. The President says he knew nothing about the secret treaties until they gathered around the peace table. I am assuming, for the purpose of the argument, that that is the truth.

"These agreements were made at a time when it was known that the United States was going to enter the war, and it was also pretty generally known that after we entered the war China would follow us in. It was also known that China had desired for a long time to enter the war, but had been prevented from doing so by Japan. So Japan made these agreements to seal China's fate before she entered the war."

"It is said in extension of this provision in the treaty that Japan will go ahead and keep Shantung and we will do no good for China by refusing to sign. Suppose that were true, what does it amount to? Regardless of what may happen, let us keep our hands free from being stained with the innocent blood of one of our allies. If Japan will rob China, anyway, we can at least say we don't approve it."

Senator Norris said a peace built on such a foundation could not be permanent, and that a league obtained on the basis of dishonest agreements could not last.

Better No Treaty at All

"Then it is said, if we don't agree to it, we will have no treaty. If that be true, it would be better to have no treaty at all than for the United States to be a party to such a crime against a friendly people."

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Ignore Critics, Mayor Hylan Tells Enright

In Letter He Urges Commissioner to Ignore Charges Against Police Administration by Organization

Commissioner Answers

Calls Attack "Almost Criminal"; Cites Figures on Arrests; Wall Street Fires Back

Mayor Hylan yesterday wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Enright, telling him to pay no attention to the report of the Citizens Union in which police demoralization was charged. The Police Commissioner wrote the Mayor:

"During the year 1918 there was a heavy decrease in crime, as is shown by the following table:

	1918	1917
Homicide	221	236
Felonious assault	2,354	2,485
Robbery	849	1,143
Burglary	5,712	2,214
Totals	10,836	7,128

First 8 months of 1919 of 1917 Reported Arrested

	1919	1917
Homicide	166	171
Felonious assault	1,741	2,559
Robbery	817	1,193
Burglary	5,174	2,139
Totals	7,898	6,134

Accuses Newspapers, Too

"In the face of these facts, the Citizens Union and a number of newspapers in this city have for some time been carrying on a propaganda in a desperate effort to destroy confidence in this department and break down the morale of the police force. These malicious and unjust attacks upon this department, at a time when, with a much depleted force, the department is straining every nerve to meet the extraordinary conditions connected with and succeeding the world war, are almost criminal, especially when several felons, brought to Headquarters charged with serious crimes, have testified under oath that they were incited to commit crime in this city because of these greatly exaggerated statements, which have led them to believe that crime could be perpetrated in this city with little fear of detection and arrest."

"All of the applications for reinstatement presented to this administration were first reviewed by the executive board, and upon their recommendation a rehearing was granted or denied. When a rehearing was granted the case was reheard by one of the trial commissioners, both of whom were lawyers of standing in this city and are familiar with the law and rulings of the Corporation Counsel governing these cases."

In his reply to Enright the Mayor said:

"Your letter of October 8, with reference to the Citizens Union, is received. As I told you some time ago, pay no attention to the Citizens Union, as it is composed of three men—Will-

Ex-President Of Costa Rica Jailed Here

Alfredo Gonzales Seized by Sheriff in \$253,000 Libel Suit of Lincoln Valentine on Eve of Return Home

Put in Ludlow Street Cell

Arrest Follows Accusation That Wealthy Americans Caused His Overthrow

Alfredo Gonzalez, who less than three years ago was President of Costa Rica, became a prisoner of Sheriff Knott in Ludlow Street jail last night. On the eve of his return to his native country, where his political party, ousted from power in January, 1917, is again in the ascendancy, Señor Gonzalez was arrested last night at his home, 25 Morningside Avenue, by Deputy Sheriffs Murphy and Eisenstein in a libel action brought by Lincoln G. Valentine to recover \$253,000.

Ex-President Gonzalez had made all preparations, it was said, to sail to-day on the steamship Tivives, which would have placed him outside the jurisdiction of the local courts. Samuel Ecker, of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, obtained an order of arrest from Justice Hendrick, who fixed the bail bond at \$25,000. Unless the former President obtains the bond he will miss his steamer.

Denies France Is Ungrateful

Dr. Louise Lefort Blames Germans for Stories

The National American Woman Suffrage Association gave a breakfast at the Women's University Club yesterday for doctors and nurses of the Women's Overseas Hospitals. Dr. Caroline Finley, head of the first overseas unit of the hospital, and Dr. Louise Lefort, who is to return to France to-day, were the speakers.

Dr. Lefort warned her hearers not to believe rumors they might hear of ill feeling between French and Americans in France. They had their basis, she declared, in German propaganda, which found a ready field among some of the Americans in the army of occupation. The men who believed the tales of the Germans, she said, were mostly new to France and inclined favorably toward the German civilians because of the neatness of their villages in comparison to the slacks methods which the war had necessitated in many villages in France.

4 Dead, 12 Injured When Oil Tank Explodes on Ship

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—An explosion of oil occurred early to-day on the United States merchant marine tanker Chestnut Hill. Four workmen were killed and twelve others were injured. The explosion, it is said, was caused by a spark from a torch setting fire to gas fumes which had escaped from a tank. The vessel was only slightly damaged.

City Registration Total in Five Days Reported 708,741

Total Is Below Estimate of Number of Voters Who Were Expected to Enroll; Brooklyn Leads Boroughs

Yesterday's registration in the city was 173,601, making a total of 708,741 for the last five days. Both totals are in excess of last year's, when 648,583 were registered in the first five days, and 161,013 on the fifth day. It was estimated that about 1,200,000 men and women would register this year. To make good this estimate 541,256 citizens must qualify as voters between 9 o'clock this morning and 10:30 o'clock to-night. Last year, when 1,015,181 qualified, 345,595 left this civic duty at the close of the fifth day last year. The last day. Election officials are anticipating a big rush to-day and have made their plans accordingly.

While all boroughs showed gains over last year's figures, none came up to expectations. Brooklyn made the biggest showing, with 25,879 more on the registration rolls last night than at the close of the fifth day last year. She leads Manhattan in total registration to date by 18,712.

More women registered yesterday than on any previous day this week. In some districts there were more women than men. In the 21st Election District of the 10th Assembly District, Manhattan, 22 women and 25 men registered yesterday.

The registration by boroughs for five days in the last four years follows:

	1916	1917	1918	1919
Manhattan	204,644	185,439	227,425	232,053
Brooklyn	139,435	162,109	248,471	271,115
Queens	46,984	49,591	64,369	71,327
Richmond	23,427	28,784	35,126	40,641
Totals	294,490	424,923	615,399	708,741

Registration figures for the fifth day in each of the last four years show:

	1916	1917	1918	1919
Manhattan	139,817	124,512	184,809	214,743
Brooklyn	105,209	127,771	177,629	205,659
Queens	27,579	30,019	38,126	43,641
Richmond	11,608	14,455	18,747	21,601
City totals	184,213	196,767	260,311	325,604

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